Year 2	Autumn Term		
	Poetry	**Narrative**	**Non-fiction**
Genre	Silly Poetry (performance outcome) *Poetry and language games to write during the unit.*	Conquering the Monster	Instructions
Writing Purpose	ENTERTAIN	ENTERTAIN	INFORM
Key vocabulary **Lighthouse words**	Rhyme; humour;	most; some; when; firstly; secondly; before; same; different; then; next; so; conquer; defeat; resourcefulness; trait;	when; firstly; secondly; before; for example; less; more; because; imperative; purpose; statement; adverbs;
Key structural features	Title Verse Rhyming couplets	Opening: Introduce a main character - all is well. Build Up: Monster appears and causes problems. Problem: Monster is difficult to defeat. Resolution: Main character defeats the monster - being resourceful or positive character trait. Ending: All is well again (and main character gets a reward).	Title Statement of purpose included at start of instructions. Imperative language (use the term imperative). Adjectives or adverbs to give essential information.
Key skills taught for the term	Capital letters; full stops; phonetically plausible spellings; using adjectives; types of sentences; accurate letter formation and size.		

Year 2	Spring Term		
	Poetry	**Narrative**	**Non-fiction**
Genre	Seasonal poem (to describe changes - link to science curriculum - written outcome) *Poetry and language games to write during the unit.*	Journey Tale	Recount of real or imagined event
Writing Purpose	ENTERTAIN	ENTERTAIN	INFORM
Key vocabulary Lighthouse words	most; some; when; before; firstly; secondly; same; different; less; more; because; season; winter; autumn; spring; summer; changes; verse;	identify; for example; most; same; when; firstly; secondly; before; because; could be; journey; travel; obstacles;	identify; for example; most; some; when; firstly; secondly; before; because; recount; order; paragraph;
Key structural features	Title Four to five verses Descriptive language (May have rhyming couplets - not required).	Opening: Main character goes on a journey Build Up: Something small goes wrong Problem: Something worse happens; something even worse happens. Resolution: Obstacles overcome Ending: Main character gets there in the end.	Use time conjunctions to order - first, next, after. Use paragraphs for the different events/ parts of the recount.
Key skills taught for the term	Past tense correctly; present tense correctly; coordination; subordination; capital letters; full stops; question marks; apostrophes for contraction; handwriting (letter formation and size).		

Year 2	Summer Term		
	Poetry	**Narrative**	**Non-fiction**
Genre	Poetry with theme about kindness and friendship (PHSE theme). *Poetry and language games to write during the unit.*	Rags to Riches	Non chronological report
Writing Purpose	ENTERTAIN	ENTERTAIN	INFORM
Key vocabulary **Lighthouse words**	mots; same; when; before; same; different; less; more; because; friendship; kindness;	for example; most; some; when; firstly; secondly; before; same; different; less; more; for example; because; rescue; help; hero; distress;	identify; for example; most; some; for example; because; one answer is; could be; many; a few; generaliser; technical vocabulary;
Key structural features	Tittle Verses Key messages linked to kindness and friendships.	Opening: introduce character(s) and set the scene. Build Up: Something starts to go wrong for the character(s) usually involves a 'baddie' capturing character(s). Problem: need to save character(s) introduce the hero(s). Resolution: character(s) are rescued. Ending: all is well and character(s) are happy - no 'baddie' anymore.	Introduction Categorise ideas into paragraphs in a logical sequence. Use of generalisers - most, many, some, a few Start paragraphs with topic sentence. Subject specific/technical vocabulary. Written in present tense and third person. Ending with a final amazing point or how it relates the subject to the reader.
Key skills taught for the term	Past tense correctly; present tense correctly; coordination; subordination; capital letters; full stops; question marks; apostrophes for contraction; apostrophes for singular possession; add suffixes; progressive verb form; handwriting (letter formation and size).		